EVIDENCES OF EVOLUTION.

finger in the horse's foot. But if I turn the skeleton round, I find on each side a bone shaped like a splint, broad at the upper and narrow at the lower end, one on each side. And those bones are obviously and plainly and can be readily shown to be the radiments of the bone which I am now touching in my own hand—the metacarpal bones of the second and of the fourth finger—so that we may say that in the horse's fore limb the radius and ulna are fused together, that the middle part of the ulna is excessively narrow, and that the foot is reduced to the single middle finger, with rudiments of the two other fingers, one on each side of it. Those facts are represented in the diagram I now show you of the recent horse. Here is the fore limb pointing to the diagram, with the metacarpal bones and the little splint bones, one on each side. It sometimes happens that by way of a monstrosity you may have an existing horse with one or other of these toes—that is, provided with its terminal joints.

Let me now point out to you what are the characteristics of the hindlimb. This [pointing to the diagram] is the shin bone of the horse, and it appears at first to constitute the whole of the leg. But there is a little splint at this point [illustrating] which is the rudiment of the small bone of the leg—what is called the fibula—and then there is connected with this great bone a little nodule which represents the lower end of the fibula, in just the same way as that little nodule in the fore limb represents the lower end of the same character as that which exists in the fore limb—tho suppression of the greater part of the small part of the leg and the union of its lower end with the tibus. So, again, we find the same thing if we turn to the remainder of the leg. This [showing] is the beel of the horse, and here is the great median toe, answering to the third toe in our own foot, and here we have upon each side two little splint bones, just as in the fore limb, which represent the remaining bones having altogether vanished. Let me Continued from First Page.

THE TEETH OF THE HORSE. As might be expected, and as I have already said, the apparatus for providing this machine with the fuel which it requires is also of a very highly differentiated character. A horse has, or rather may have, 44 teeth, but it rarely happens that in our existing horses you find more than 40—for a reason which I will communicate directly—and in a mare it commonly happens that you find no more than 36, because the "tushes," or canine teeth of the mare, are rarely developed. Then there are some curious peculiarities about these teeth. As every one who has had to do with horses knows, the cutting teeth—the meisors—are six above and six below, and those incisors present what is called a "mark," at least, that mark is usually present in horses up to a certain age. It is a sort of dark patch across the middle of the tooth. The presence of that dark patch arises from a great peculiarity in the structure of the horse's incisor tooth. It is in fact in sections shaped in this fashion [illustrating], consider ably curved, and with a deep pit in the middle, and then a long fang. In the young foal this pit is very deep. As the animal feeds, this space becomes filled up with its fodder, that fodder becomes more or less carbonized, and then you have the dark mark, and the reason the dark mark serves as an indication of age, for as the horse feeds, this is more and more worn down, until at last, in an aged horse, the tooth is worn beyond the bottom of the pint, and the mark disappears. Then, as I said, the male horse generally has canine teeth. We need not notice their structure particularly. In the female, these are rarely present. Following that, you may notice a very small and rudimentary tooth, but that is very often absent. It really represents the first tooth of the grinding series. Then there are usually to be found six great teeth, with exceedingly long crowns. The crowns, in fact, are so long that the teeth take a very long time to wear down, whence arises the possibility of the great age to which horse's tooth are very curious. The crown of the horse's tooth presents a very complicated pattern; that is to say, supposing this to be one of the grinders of the left side [illustrating] above, there is a kind of wall like a domble crescent. Then there are two other cresce existing horses you find more than 40-for a reason which I will communicate directly-and in a mare it which is the same as the lamination of a milistone. In consequence of the lamination of the milistone the ridges wear less swiftly than the intermediate substance, and consequently the surface always keeps rough and exerts a crushing effect upon the grain. The same is true of the horse's tooth, and consequently the grinding of the teeth one against the other, instead of flattening the surface of the teeth tends to keep them always irregular, and that has a very great influence upon the rapid mastication of the hard grain or the hay upon which the horse subsists.

horse subsists.

I think that will suffice as a brief indication of some of the most important peculiarities and characteristics of the horse. If the hypothesis of evolution is true, what count to happen when we investigate the history of this animal? We know that the mammalan type, as a whole—that mammathan type, as a whole—that mammacharacteristics of the horse. It has pen when we investigate the history of this animal? We know that the mammal&n type, as a whole—that mammalian animals—are characterized by the possession of a perfectly distinct radius and ulta, two separate sand distinct movable bones. We know further that mammals in general possess five toes, often unequal, but still as completely developed as the five digits of my hand. We know further that the general type of mammal possesses in the leg, not only a complete tibia, but a complete fibial. The small bone of the leg is almost always smaller than the tibia. The small bone of the leg is almost always smaller than the tibia. The small bone of the leg is almost always smaller than the tibia. The small bone of the leg is almost always smaller than the tibia. The small bone of the leg is almost always smaller than the tibia. The small bone of the leg is almost always smaller than the tibia. The small bone of the leg is almost always smaller than the tibia. The small bone of the leg is almost always smaller than the tibia. The small bone of the leg is almost always smaller than the tibia. The small bone of the leg is almost always smaller than the tibia. The small bone of the leg is almost always smaller than the tibia. The small bone of the leg is almost always smaller than the tibia of the loss which has proceeded by way of evolution or gradual modification from a similar form possessing all the characteristics we find in mammals in general. If that be true, it follows that if there be anywhere preserved in the series of rocks a complete history of the horse, that is to say of the various stages through which he has passed, those stages ought gradually to lead us back to some sort of animal which possessed a radius, and an ulna, and distinct complete tibia and fibula, and in which there were five toes upon the fore limb, no less than upon the hind limb. Moreover, in the average general mammalian type, the higher mammalian, we find as a constant rule an approximation to the number

that which constitutes almost the uppermost division of the tertiary series, we find the remains of horses. We also find in Europe abundant remains of horses in the most superficial of all these formations-that is, the post-tertiary, which immediately hes above the pliocene. But these horses, which are abundant in the cave deposits and in the gravels of England and Europe-these horses, of which we know the anatomical structure to pefection, are in all essential respects like existing horses. And that is true of all the horses of the latter part of the pliceene epoch. But in the middle and earlier parts of the pliocene epoch, in deposits which belong to that age, and which occur in Germany and in Greece, to some extent in Britain, and in France, there we find ammals which are like borses in all the essential particulars which I have just described, and the general character of which is so entirely like that of the horse that you may follow descriptions given in works upon the anatomy of the horse upon the skeletons of these animals. But they differ in some important particulars. There is a difference in the structure of the fore and hind limb, and that difference consists in this, that the bones which are here represented by two splints, imperfect below, are as long as the middle metacarpal bone, and that attached to the extremity of each is a small toe with its three joints of the same general character as the middle toe, only very much smaller, and so disposed that they could have had so very little importance that they must have been rather of the nature of the dew claws which are in the ruminant animals. This Hipparion, or European horse, in fact presents a foot similar to that which you see here represented, except that in the European Hipparion these smaller fingers are forther back, and these lateral toes are of smaller proportional size.

But nevertheless we have here a horse in which But in the middle and earlier parts of the pliocene

But nevertheless we have here a horse in which the lateral toes, almost abortive in the existing horse, are fully developed. On careful investigation you find in these animals that also in the fore limb the ulan is very thin, yet is traceable down to the extremity. In the hind limb you find that this the kind of equine animal which are the hind is pretty much as in the horse itself. That is the kind of equine animal which are the hinds in the horse is already or becomes entirely about the hinds of the terminal that immediately preceded the horse, these which are called the Miocene formations and which constitute the middle part of the dogram of the tertiary epoch. There you find equine animals which differ essentially from the motorn horse; all that they resemble the horse is in the broad features of their organization. They differ still further in the characters of their fore and hind limbs, and present important features of difference in the teeth. The forms to which I soom self-their the collection of the difference in the teeth. The forms to which I soom self-their their formation of the difference of the result o that very eminent anatomist Prof. Lartet of Paris to the same conclusions. Indeed, the story is so plain that no one deserves any particular credit for drawing so obvious a conclusion. And since then, paleontological inquiry has not only given us greater and greater knowledge of the series of horse-like forms, but by and by enabled us to fill up the gaps in the series, and to extend that series further back in time.

FOSSIL HORSES IN AMERICA. That knowledge has recently come to us, and assuredly from a most unexpected quarter. You are all aware that when this country was first discov-ered by Europeans there were found no traces of the existence of the borse in any part of the American continent. And, as is well known, the accounts of the earlier discoveries dwell upon the astonishment of the natives when they first became acquainted with that astounding phenomena-a man seated upon a horse. Nevertheless, as soon as geology began to be pursued in this country, it was found that remains of horseshorses like our European horses—like the horses which exist at the present day-are to be found in abundance in the most superficial deposits in this country, ECCENT

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MICHIGANIA

MICHIGANIA just as they are in Europe. For some reason or other no feasible suggestion on that subject,

hippus has, three toes in front and a large spinish the receives behind. The radius and ulma are entire and three toes behind. The radius and ulma are entire and the iblia and fibula distinct, and these are simply anchitheroid short crowned teeth.

But this is probably the most important discovery of all—the Orolippus—which comes from the oldest one known. Here we have the four toes on the front limb complete, three toes on the hind limb complete, a well-developed ulma, a well-developed iblala, and the teeth of simple pattern. So you are able, thanks to these great researches, to show that, so far as present knowledge extends, the history of the horse type is exactly and precisely that which could have been predicted from a knowledge of the principles of evolution. And the knowledge we now possess justifies us completely in the anticipation that when the still lower cocene deposits and those which belong to the cretaceous epoch have yielded up their remains of equine animals, we shall find first-an equine creature with four toes in front and a rudiment of the thumb. Then probably a rudiment of the fifth toe will be gradually supplied, until we come to the five-toed animals, in which most assuredly the whole series took its origin. That is what I mean, ladies and gentlemen, by demonstrative evidence of evolution. An inductive hypothesis is said to be demonstrated when the facts are shown to be in entire accordance with it. If that is not scientific proof, there are no inductive conclusions which can be said to be scientific. And the facts are shown to be in entire accordance with it. If that is not scientific proof, there are no inductive conclusions which can be said to be scientific. And the facts are shown to be in entire accordance with juth professis is said to be demonstrated when the facts are shown to be in entire accordance of the observed facts with theoretical requirements. As I mentioned just now, the only way of escape, if it be a way of escape, from the conclusions which I have just indicated, is t evolution, and there is none against it. And I say that, although perfectly well aware of the seeming difficulties which have been adduced from what appears to the uninformed to be a sciential formation. I meet constant of evolution cannot be correct, because it requires the lapse of a period of time which duration of life upon the artis is inconsistent with the conclusions, insamed as some years ago, when I can be the served at by the astronomer and the physicist. I may venture to say that I am familiar with those conclusions, insamed as some years ago, when I can be represented as some years ago, when I can be represented to me, they lacked complete and thorough demonstration. But putting that point axio altought them, and of showing in what respect, as it appeared to me, they lacked complete and thorough demonstration. But putting that point axio altought is a complete on the corrine of evolution—supposing that to be proved, what I want to know is, What is the the foundation for the statement that evolution does require so great a time I like process of evolution. It is a maiter of fact that those forms which I have described to you occur in the order which I have described to you occur in the order which I have described to you occur in the order which I have described to you occur in the order which I have described to you occur in the order which I have described to you that territary formation. But I have not the alightest means of generation of the consideration the rate as which dendation goes on youn the surface of the earth, arrives at certain conclusions more or less justifiable as to the time which is required for the deposit of the distribution of the consideration of would have been too hot to allow of life, my reply is, "That is not my affair; settle that with the geologist, and when you settle that between yourselves I will agree with any conclusion." We take our time from the geologist, and it is monstrous that, having taken our time from the physical philosopher's clock, the physical philosopher should turn round upon us and say we are going too fast. What we desire to prove is, is it a fact that evolution took place? As to the amount of time it took for that, we are in the hands of the physicist and the astronomer, whose business it is to deal with those questions.

I think, ladies and gentlemen, that I have now arrived at the conclusion of the task which I set be-

I think, ladies and gentlemen, that I have now arrived at the conclusion of the task which I set before myself when I undertook to deliver these lectures before you. My purpose and object has been, not to enable those of you who have not paid attention to these subjects before to leave this room in a condition qualified to decide upon the validity or the invalidity of the hypothesis of evolution, but to put before you the principles by which all such hypotheses must be judged; and furthermore, to make apparent to you the nature of the evidence and the sort of cogency which is to be expected and may be obtained from it. To this end I have not hesitated regarding you as genuine students and persons desirous of knowing pected and may be obtained from it. To this end I have not hesitated regarding you as genuine students and persons desirous of knowing the truth. I have not hesitated to take you through arguments, and long chains of arguments, that I fear may have some times tried your patience, or to have inflicted upon you details which could not possibly be escaped, but which may well have been wearisome. But I shall rejoice—I shall consider I have done you the greatest service which it was in my power in such a way to do—if I have thus convinced you that this great question which we are discussing is not one to be discussed, dealt with by rhetorical flourishes or by loose and superficial talk, but that it requires the keenest attention of the trained intellect and the patience of the most accurate observer. [Applause.] I did not, when I commenced this series of lectures, think it necessary to preface them with a prologue, such as might be expected from a stranger and a foreigner; for during my brief stay in your country I have found it very hard to beleve that a stranger could be possessed of so many friends, and almost harder to imagine that the foreigner could express himself in your language in such a way, as to be so readily intelligible to all appearance; for, so far as I can judge, that most intelligent and perhaps I may add most singularly active and enterprising body of the press, your press reporters, do not seem to have been deterred by my accent from giving the fullest account of everything that I happen to nave said. [Great applause.] But the vessel in which I take my departure to-morrow morning is even now ready to slip her moorings; I awake from my delusion that I am other than a stranger and a foreigner. I am ready to go back to my place and country, but before doing so, let me, by way of epilogue, tender to you

rather a side branch than one in the direct line of design. But next comes the form of Miohippus which corresponds pretty nearly with what I mentioned as the Anchitherium of Europe, but which has some interesting peculiarities. It presents three toes—one large one and two lateral ones—and the fourth toe, which answers to the little finger of the human hand, but there is only a rudiment of this, as in the lateral toe of the horse. This is, he ever, as far as European deposits have been enabled to carry us with any degree of certainty in the history of the horse. In this American tertiary, on the contrary, the series is continued evenly down to the bottom of the cocene, and these older rocks yield these remains. The miocene form, termed Mesohippus has, three toes in front and a large splint in the rudiment representing the little finger and three toes behind. The radius and ulma are entire and the tibia and fibula distinct, and these are simply anchitheroid short crowned teeth.

But this is probably the most important discovery 4212 cents to 45 cents per pound. Many merchants are of the opinion that this class of wool is worth at least 50 cents per pound to-day. When the rise came, wool known by the braud of X, or three-quarter blood, brought from 39 cents to 40 cents per pound, which furnished a profit of 20 to 25 per cent. The class of weel known as No. 1, or half blood, sold for 38 cents to 40 cents per pound, which was also an increase of from 20 to 25 per cent upon the price paid for it. Combing wool realized from 45 to 55 cents per pound, which was n advance of about 20 or 25 per cent. This class of wool is considered scarce at present. Wool of medium class has not been so much in demand, and consequently the price has not advanced to the same extent as on finer

the price has not advanced to the same extent as on mace goods.

Whether or not the raw material will advance to a higher figure, merchants say, will depend altogether upon the market for woolen fabries. They assert that so long as the cemand from the mills continues, the raw material is certain to rise in value. They claim that there is not enough wool produced in this country to supply the manufacturers of woolen goods, and that wool is bound to advance to the figures which the imported material commands in the market. In conversations had with several merchants engaged in the wool business the prevailing feeling manifested was that judging from the present state of the market, the wool business would continue good throughout the Fall and Whiter, up to February. These merchants suggested that if the manufacturers of woolen fabries could have the choice of wool from the different countries of Europe, the American products in a few years would find a market with foreign nations. In order to make goods of every grade it is necessary to use some classes of the raw material, 'imported in the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced," is on first-class unwashed clothing wool, costing 32 cents or less, 10 cents per bound and 11 per cent ad valorem. Upon unwashed wool is double these rates. The duty upon washed wool is double these rates. The duty required on combing or second-class wool is 10 cents per pound, and 10 per cent ad valorem. The duty upon washed wool is double these rates. The duty required on combing or second-class wool is 10 cents per pound and 11 per cent ad valorem. The duty upon washed wool is double these rates. The duty required on combing or second-class wool is 10 cents per pound. The total receipts of wool at New-York from foreign countries, from Jan 150 April 1, 1876, were 19,777 hales of carpet wool and 204 bales for clothing, making 19,981 bales, compand with the trade has now been started upon a healthy and prosperous basis. Whether or not the raw material will advance to a

The following cases exemplify the efficacy of WINCHES-TER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA in the reatment of Consumption. They are reported by Dr. Parigot

CASE 175.

Madame, the Baroness D.—, has had a cough for six months; greatly emaciated; is very feetle; night sweats; no appetite; pulse small and rapid; very nervous and irritable. Percussion and ascultation unrished no positive evidence of the unbercularization. Had been under no treatment except barley water and sedatives. Prescribed ten gratus of the Hypophosphites. The third day showed considerable improvement; four days later the practical symptoms were not only unminished, but had disappeared altogether. After a fortulait the individue of the Hypophosphite presidence, so that there was no appearance that she had been so seriously ill.

CASE 176. L.—, an orphan girl. 18 years of age; lymphatic temperament and evident consumptive diathesis, her sister had died of the disease. In October sensed with spitting of blood; cough, might sweats; pains in the back; alcephoseness; no appetite, constipated bowels; pulse smail and variable; cataulenis had not ceased; cheat well formed; thinks she has not long to live. constituted bowels; pulse small and variable; cataments had not coased; cheat well formed; thinks she has not long to live. Examination showed dubless on the right side, front and back; no respiratory nurmur perceptible; rattling sounds on the left side; appealie moderate. Under the treatment by the Hypophosphites the improvement was so prompt as to astonish all who knew her, and who has given her but a few months to live. All the symptoms vanished as if by enchantment.

The fellowing testimonial from Dr. E. V. Stryker, Turin, Lewis County, N. Y., is respectfully submitted:

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I could not get along at all without the Hypophosphites. It is a very singular mesicine, and I do not think its curative offects are yet known-or, rather, all it will do.

I was recently called to see a married lady of about 26 years of age, who has been sick since sno was 8 years old. She had tried many paysicians and various remedies. I put her upon the Hypophosphites and now she seems a new being, going out every where, and is delighted with her health.

I consider the medicine one of the most valuable discoveries of the day, and indispensable to the intelligent physician, and cheerfully testify to their extraordinary power upon the system. For a broken constitution, proceeding from nervous dehilty, there is nothing like them. In cases where iron and quinine fall, this remedy is triumphant.

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- C-, aged 25 years. This case was truly a hard

Miss E.— C.—, aged 25 years. This case was truly a hard one. The patient had been pronounced a consumptive for six years previous to the beginning of treatment. She was evidently in the third and last stage; tubercies in the second stage in each lung; several cavities in the left lobes, showing cavernous rattling, a most incessant cough, and pulse too frequent and small to number accurately.

With all these symptoms of continued Consumption, having no faint in any or all remedies I had ever before used. I wrote to you and obtained three bottles of your Hypopnosphites. On using one bottle her symptoms improved, and during the use of the fifth and sixth bottle she was able to walk half a mile. Since then, when I saw her, she has been able to labor. This cure, remarkable as it is, I must in all candor say was effected by Winchester's Hypophosphites.

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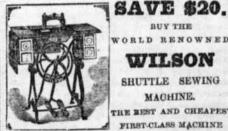
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